The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,126.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

	Jan.		
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Galle	29
„ Ratnagherry	20	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	20		Feb.
„ Carwar	21	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	23	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	24	„ Bimlipatam	6
„ Cochin	25	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	27	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, as they can land at Calicut for Bangalore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

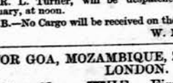
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ B. Abbas	21	4	„ B. Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	27	10	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 560 Tons, 100 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

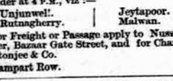
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR GOA, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, AND LONDON.

THE First-class Steamer "Tynemouth," 1,410 tons, Captain Kenady, will leave for the above Ports on the next Saturday of 16th inst. For Freight and Passage for Troops. Apply to MASSURDY, CLARK & Co.

Fort Green No. 6, and Out Fort, Khuduck, No. 7.

The Steamer has certificate to carry Troops.

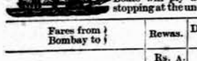


THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Unjunwel.	Jeytapoor.	Vingoria.
Ratnagherry.	Malwan.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DadabhoyRuttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from } Bombay to }	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

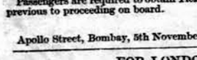
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 2 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th November 1867.

FOR LONDON.



THE Ship "Campedown," 945 tons, Captain Mattress, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Nicobar," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Nicobar."

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Bombay," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Bombay."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "British Consul," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "British Consul."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glenlit," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Glenlit."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Romulus," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Romulus."

Bombay, 28th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Empress of India," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to land their delivery orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading and countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to despatch Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Munnerley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

The marks to hand are :—

C	E	P		V	E & Co.,	G	B
B	N.					T.	F O.

T	C	N	S	R
			B.	B N.

M	M	M

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Munnerley.

EXCELLENT HORSES per Steamer "Mahratta."—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his most compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 5th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 2nd January 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First Session of 1869 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed in any part of Her Majesty's British Dominions in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 9th day of January 1869, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI,

Sheriff.

CORN FLOUR.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Brown and Polson's per lb.	0 14	1 0
Kingsford's Oswego per lb.	0 14	1 0

FRESH BY EVERY MAIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEESE.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Finest Double Gloster, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. do. on cut	1 2	1 4
Berkeley, Cheddar, and North Wilts from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Stilton, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Fine, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

is a light and elegant tonic; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable vehicle for the administration of COD LIVER OIL, (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles each	1 0	1 4
Quart Bottles each	2 0	2 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HENRY WHITE & Co.'s
Celebrated
LONDON BOTTLED STOUT,
the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Quarts per dozen	6 8	7 0
Pints „	4 0	4 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-0

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA,
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'Veagh, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. Barker on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs., each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	0 14	1 0
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 4	1 8
Hazel's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hesslall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 2	1 0
Jellies, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce	1 4	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Extract Carnis) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. or ¼ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin, each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savor's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan,, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 2
Mizzena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 4	1 8
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin „	2 4	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin „	4 0	4 8
Robb's Nursery biscuit, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED
GREEK WINES,
Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine." "Times," 7th September, 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the St. Elie, a famous "wine of night."—"Saturday Review," July 22nd, 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28 8	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.		
YNSANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
NESZMELYER; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGI-ZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—The "Lilly" has been decided to have been the winner of the 4th sailing Match for Ships' Boats at the Regatta which took place on the 5th instant.

HENRY MORLAND,
for Joint Honorary Secretaries.

12th January 1869.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited.)—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Thursday, the 14th, to Monday, the 18th inst., both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that an ad-interim Dividend for the half-year ending 31st December 1868, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be payable on and after the 19th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December last.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
New Books Received, January 11.

Dilke's Greater Britain. 2 vols.	21	0
A Political Survey; by Grant Duff.	5	12
Realities of Irish Life, by W. S. French, Land Agent in Ireland to the Marquis of Lunsdowne. Illustrated	16	0
Bickmore's (A. S.) Travels on the East Indian Archipelago. Illustrated	16	0
Baldwin's The Desert World. 100 illustrations	9	8
Historic Ninepins, a Book of Curiosities. New edition	4	8
Thomas Early Sassonian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins	5	12
Cooper's Physician's Vade Mecum. New edition	3	0
Punch's Pocket Book 1869	1	12
Hannay's Almanac, 1869	0	8
Illustrated London Almanack, 1869	0	12
Cornhill Magazine. vol. 18	5	12
Felix Holt, the Radical. Cheaper edition	2	12
Johnston's General Elementary School Atlas	12	0
Puniana, New edition, gilt edges	4	8
Pusey's Daniel, the Prophet	8	0
Tiffany's Harry Dee, an Idyll and Great Hoggarty Diamond	5	12
Tennyson's Idylls, complete, with 36 engravings, by Doré. Cloth gilt	55	0
Language of Flowers. Illustrated, morocco	13	8
Behind the Counter, translated from the German	1	8
Hughes' Hand Book of Photography	0	12
The Guardian Angel; by O. W. Holmes	5	12
The Epoch of Mind, 1868	8	0
A month in the Midlands; a Series of Engravings of Hunting Scenes	8	0
Christmas number of Once a Week	0	12
Hart's Treatise on Oblique Arches	6	0
Horse and Foot, or Pilgrims to Parnassus, a Satire, by R. Crawley	2	12
Rogers' Poems and Italy. 128 Engravings, morocco	32	0

Received January 4, and recent mails.

Dickens's Christmas Stories. 1 volume	3	12
Charles Reade's Cloister and heart.	3	12
——Double Marriage.	3	0
Campbell's Old Forest Ranger. New edition	3	12
Byron's Childe Harold. New illustrated edition	9	0
Du Chaillu's Wild Life under the Equator	4	8
Zadkiel's Almanac, 1869	0	8
Timb's Eccentricities of the Animal Creation	3	12
The Nobility of Life; a New Gift Book with coloured Chromolithographic illustrations	24	0
John Gilpin. Illustrated	5	12
Bholanath Chunder's Travels of a Hindoo in Bengal and Upper India. 2 vols.	16	0
One thousand Gems of Poetry. Bound true calf.	8	0
Grimm's Household Stories. New edition	5	12
Puck on Pegasus. New illustrated edition	7	8
Carols of Cockaigne. By H. S. Leigh	4	8
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours. Coloured illustrations	5	12
Slang Dictionary	5	0
Ballantine's "Deep Down"—a Tale	3	12
The Vendale Lost Property office—Child's Tale	2	0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ and Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book, in one volume, bound Russia	7	8
The Earth Delineated. Illustrated. Quarto	16	0
Hill on Syphilis, &c.	12	0
Poetical Voices of the 18th Century	3	12
Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated edition	9	0
Mrs. H. Wood's Channings, Shadow of Ashlydyat, East Lynne, Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles—Each	4	8
Life in the Far West	1	4
Maisie's Waugh	1	4
Sir A. Wylie. By John Galt	1	8
The Three Scouts	0	12
Daisy Chain. New edition	4	8
Murray's History of India to 1856	5	0
Humber on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges	32	0
Guillemin's "The Heavens"	16	0
Waverley Novels, complete 4 vols., half calf	22	8
Morte d'Arthur; from the original edition	2	12
Goldsmith's Poems—Globe edition	2	12
Addam's Famous Ships of the British Navy	2	12
Fownes' Manual of Chemistry. New edition	9	8
Trollope's British Sports and Pastimes	7	8
Every Cook's Own cook	6	8
Dore's Illustrated Milton's Paradise Lost. Half morocco	110	0
Webster's Quarto Dictionary. New edition	16	0
Dickens's Works, 18 vols.—Roxburgh binding	52	8
——ordinary cloth binding	40	0
Summer's Principles at Stake, or Essays on the Church Question of the day	9	0
Buckle's History of Civilization	18	0
Tom Cringle's Log. Cloth bound	2	0
Called to Account. By Annie Thomas	1	8
Morehead's Researches on the Diseases of India	16	0
Æsop's Fables in one Syllable	2	12
Howitt's Pictures from Nature	3	12
Haunted Hearts	1	8
John Bright; a Biographical Sketch	0	12
Swinburne's Chastelard	5	4
——Atalanta in Calydon	4	8
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	9	8
Figuier's Ocean World	15	0
——World before the Deluge	12	0
Haskoll's Land and Marine Surveying	9	8
Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel, by E. J. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy	Rs. 22	8
Whymper's Travel and Adventure in the Territory of Alaska. Illustrations	12	0
Prince Salm Salm's Diary in Mexico in 1867, including the Last Days of the Emperor Maximilian. 2 vols.	18	0
Volcanoes and Earthquakes: translated from the French of M. M. Zurcher and Margollé; by Normand Lockyer	7	8
Wahltuch's Dictionary of Materia Medica and Therapeutics	11	4
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. cheaper edition	4	8
Lossing's The Hudson from the Wilderness to the Sea, 306 Illustrations	16	0
Dwyer's Reins and Saddles, Bits and Bitting, and the Prevention and cure of Restiveness in Horses	5	12
Tyas' Language of Flowers, with coloured Illustrations	7	8
Vines Club Papers, complete edition, cloth	3	12
Beckford's Vathek	1	12
The Nile and its Banks, or Travels in Egypt and Nubia, showing their attractions to the Archæologist, Naturalist, and General Tourist, by Rev. A. C. Smith. 2 volumes. Illustrated	13	8
General F. R. Chesney's Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, carried on under the Order of the British Government in 1835, 6 and 7. Illustration, octavo	16	0
Essays in Defence of Women, reprinted from the "Imperial Review"	5	12
Alford's How to Study the New Testament ——Epistle Part II.	2	12
Among the Arabs, or Adventures in Algeria	5	12
The Golden Gift; a Book for the Young, with numerous Illustrations and richly bound	5	12
Hanna's The Ministry in Galilee	3	12
The Women of the Old Testament. Illustrated with 12 Photographs	9	8
Musings about Men; by author of "Many Thoughts of Many Minds	3	12
Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England. Sixth edition. 4 vols.	52	8
Political and Military History of the Hanoverian and Italian Wars. By Capt. W. J. Wyatt, with maps and plans	8	0
Five Old Friends and a Young Prince, by author of the "Story of Elizabeth." Illustrated	10	8
Crooke's and Robrig's Practical Treatise on Metallurgy of Lead, Silver, Zinc, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, Bismuth, Antimony, Nickel, Arsenic, Gold, Platinum Sulphur. 207 engravings	24	0
Box's Practical Treatise on Heat, for the use of Engineers, Architects, &c.	6	8
Guthrie's Elements of Heat and Non-Metallic Chemistry	4	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 17TH INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	as.
All the Year Round, vol. XX.	4	0
Muir's Sanskrit Texts, vol. II.	12	0
Animal Life all the World over	3	12
Richards' Steam Engine Indicator	3	12
French's Realities of Irish Life	15	12
Cussans' Hand Book of Heraldry	5	12
Practical Digest of the Merchant Shipping Act	1	2
Hood's Whims and Oddities. 12 annas and	1	2
Which is the Winner?	1	8
Diana's Crescent. 2 vols.	8	0
Bickmore's Travels in the East Indian Archipelago	15	12
Atchley's Builder's Price Book for 1869	3	0
Friends in Fur and Feathers. By Gymkyn	3	0
Anderson's Later Fairy Tales	2	12
Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances	3	0
The Abyssinian Expedition. From the Illustrated London	15	12
Grimm's German Popular Stories. Illustrated by Cruickshank	5	0
Home Book of Amusements, &c.	5	12
The Rightful Heir. By Bulwer Lytton	1	14
Macdonald's England's Antiphon	3	0
The Queen's Life in the Highlands. Beautifully Illustrated	31	8
Miles on Horse Shoeing. New edition	1	14
Worsaan on Mechanical Saws	4	8
Davidson's The Railways of India	11	4
A Noble Life. Cheap edition	3	12
The Practitioner. vol. I.	8	0
Cast up by the Sea. By Sir S. Baker	5	12
Tom Brown's School Days. Illustrated edition	9	0
Bell's Manual of Surgical Operations	4	8
Guy's Forensic Medicine	7	12
Bedford's Lectures on Obstetrics	18	12
Thomas's Diseases of Women	15	0
Hewett's ditto.	18	12
Kirke's Hand Book of Physiology	7	12
Rigby's Obstetric Memoranda	1	2
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	12
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	8	0
——on Prostitution	8	0
The Tomahawk Almanac for 1869	0	4
Punch's Almanack for 1869	0	4
Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England	2	0

Play Books—Who's my husband Done Brown. We all have our little Faults. Done by Dash. Doing my Uncle. Pipkin's Private Retreat. The Captain's not Amiss. Doing the Handsome. Sarah's Young Man. Crossing the Line. Only a half penny. Siamese Twins. Jocrisse, the Juggler. Bonnet's the best Policy. Momentous Question. Miser of Grenadiers. Lucky Horseshoe. Sin and Sorrow. More Free than Welcome. Comedy of Errors. My time's my own. Woman that was a Cat. Black Sheep. If I had a thousand a year Each 0 8

——Lady's Plays, 3 parts 2 4

Chambers's 1st, 2nd, and Third reading Books.—4as., 6as., and 0 8

——Moral Class Book 1 0

Hunter's History of India 0 8

Psalm and Hymn Tunes for the German Concertina 0 8

Cassell's New Toy Picture Books 0 12

Frictional Electricity. By sir W. S. Harris, &c. 5 12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hymns for my Children. Part I.	1	14
Chappell's Third Album de Danse	0	12
Harry Clifton's Comic Songs	0	12
Lingard's Comic Songs	0	12
Boosey's Ball-room Music Book	3	0
Bishop's Glee's 5 parts	3	12
Songs.—The Gleaners; and the Legend of Crossbill. Each	2	0
——Kathleen Mavourneen; and My dear old home. Each	1	8
——Fare thee well, the Charm is broken	1	8
——Father, we watched at the window for you	1	8
——My heart is like a fountain	1	8
——Where is my Nancy	1	8
——The Carnival di Venice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi' Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay,New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pa	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1340
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	820 to 825
1,080,000	1,000	500	,11-14	Do. New	330
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	110
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	780
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200pa	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	2,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	300
187,500	12,500	11,000	1750pa	Apollo Press Co.	9650
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1775
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,250	1,250	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000pa	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,200	100pa	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	4,000	4,000	425 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	300	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,250	2,500	300 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p. c.	Bombay United	945
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,200,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	50
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	...
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	350
2,000,000	...	4,000	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight		Is. 11 11/16d. to ⅝
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	Is. 11 13/16d. to ⅝
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	Is. 11 15/16d. to 2-0
Calcutta	At sight		100½
Do.	30 days' sight		99½
Do.	60	Do. do.	99
Madras	30	Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60	Do. do.	216

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	108-8
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	10-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	103½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1895-96	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD. Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	230 to 232
Akote	230 to 232
Broach	230 to 232
Dhollera	235 to 238
Bhownuggur	235 to 238
Veerawul	210 to 225
Vingorla	225 to 228
Dharwar Sawginned	245 to 248
Khandeish	225 to 228
Barsee	225 to 228
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	255 to 256
Hingunghat	265 to 269

Ready sales 450 Candies. Market active.

CALCUTTA.—7TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—In consequence of the Bank of Bengal reducing the rate of Interest and margin on loans of Government Papers, there were some speculative demands at slightly advanced prices. 4 per cents were purchased at Rs. 5-10, 5-8 and 5-6 discount, and small pieces up to Rs. 5-4 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at from Rs. 8-5 to 8-8, and small pieces up to Rs. 8-12 premium. In 5½ per cents, several transactions were reported early in the forenoon at Rs. 12-6 premium, during the day at Rs. 12-8, and in the afternoon upwards of a lakh and half at Rs. 12-10; towards the closing hour a small batch obtained Rs. 12-12 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures were bought for investors' orders, at Rs. 6-2 premium.

Bank of Bengal.—At the usual weekly meeting this morning, the Directors reduced the rates of discount and Interest to one per cent all round, and the margins on loans on Government Securities were reduced 2 per cent. The dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1868 was declared at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, or Rs. 40 per share, payable from and after this day. Some purchases of shares were effected at Rs. 1,740, inclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares were bought for investors at Rs. 140.

Allahabad Bank shares sold at Rs. 90.

A heavy purchase of India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares took place, but the price did not transpire.

A sale of R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 260.

2 shares in the Assam Tea Co. sold at Rs. 150 each.

A transaction was reported in Monabarea Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 67½ discount, or Rs. 22½ per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Green, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Europe.

Shuldham, Lieutenant Colonel, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

Holton, Surgeon, 77th Regiment, on duty, from Nowshera.

Mignon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Tyler, Conductor, Unattached List, on sick leave, to Portsmouth.

O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, 96th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Gardiner, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to Europe.

Shuldham, Lieutenant Colonel, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

Mignon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£5 10s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	Nominal.
	(Sailing vessel Cotton		,,
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 12	Waterwitch	Coombe	Calcutta, Dec. 12.
	Kate Swanton	Nacoda	Singapore, Nov. 28.
	Punjaub (s)	Parker	Kurrachee, Jan. 9.
	Windsor Castle	Douglas	Kurrachee, Jan. 9.
	City of Madras	Graham	Clyde, Sept. 26.
	Anazi	Hilman	London, Oct. 2;
	T. M. Rohomasy	Nacoda	Colombo, Dec. 15.
	Mohideenbux	Nacoda	Calicut, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 12	West Indian (s)	Miller	Bushire and China.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	General Outram (s)	Hewitt	Cochin.

THE ship Samuel, with coals, anchored yesterday morning outside the Outer Light-ship.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Mouffer, Sandrais, to Moulmein.
Ship Rinaldo, Burnup, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Essex, to China.
Steamer Salsette, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Tynemouth, to Goa, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and London.
Steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7 Himalaya (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Sophia Joakim .... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 7 Ethiopia (s) ..... M'Callum ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7 Feroze (H.M.S.) ..... Arnot ..... Calcutta.
C. N. ..... Salmon ..... Covelong.
Waterloo ..... Sharp ..... Covelong.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the two next Assemblies will take place on Monday, the 18th, and Monday, the 25th January.

H. J. STOCK, Lieut.,
Marine Lines. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOARE—January 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of R. Gurney Hoare, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—SHEA—J. R. Browne, Esq., M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, son of J. R. Browne, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Stephen's Green, West, Dublin, to Annie Cecilia, second daughter of Mr. C. Shea, Bombay.

RULE—VARIAN—December 2nd, at Trincomalee, Ceylon, George F. H. Rule, Esq., R. M. L. I., H. M.'s "Octavia," to Eliza Louisa, only daughter of H. H. Varian, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service.

DEATH.

JONES—January 12th, at No. 18, Albion Place, Victoria Road, Byculla, William Evan Kempthorne Jones, the loved child of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. S. Jones.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

JACOB—January 6th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Captain W. O. F. Jacob, 9th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

RYLAND—January 5th, at Hooghly College, Anne, relict of William Ryland, aged 67 years and 26 days.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869.

IF no accident has occurred to mar the preconcerted arrangements at Calcutta, the Earl of Mayo is now Viceroy of India. The "Feroze" was signalled on Monday, and her distinguished passenger was to land yesterday afternoon. We have, therefore, ample warrant for the assumption that Lord Mayo took the requisite oaths before he dined, and that he is now fairly seated in the high place, to which he has attained, not because he sought it, but because luck threw it in his way; not because he was the fittest subject of the Queen to act as her substitute in India, but because his long and faithful services to his party conferred claims which could not be withstood. His appointment, indeed, and the failure to revoke it, are among the many striking proofs afforded by current history of the degeneracy of public life in England. A precedent, conferring a sort of right to treat the Indian Viceroyalty as one of the "spoils of office," and to grant it to the partizan who pushes his claims home, is now solidly established; and it is not the least of those acts which will have earned for Mr. Disraeli the censure of posterity.

So far as Lord Mayo himself is concerned, we have never regarded him as blameworthy in the matter. We have said that he did not seek, we are aware that he hesitated to accept the post; and since Peers, whether of England, Scotland, or Ireland, are not usually inclined to doubt their ability to fill any office under the sun, his reluctance did him honour. When a man, so poor in capacity as Sir John Pakington, readily undertook the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty and Minister of War, one after the other; when the Duke of Cambridge is Commander-in-Chief, by virtue of his birth; and Lord Hartington a Cabinet Minister by virtue of his social position; why should not Lord Mayo be Governor-General of India? He had "served up" to that or some other office of distinction and emolument, and his fitness was only a secondary consideration. What mattered the future of India, or the wise conduct of British power in this department of the Empire, compared with the duty of providing for a loyal supporter, especially when, in making that provision, the Minister had the cynical satisfaction of "dishing the Whigs" and showing his known contempt for the doctrine which stupidly insists that public, not party, interests should guide a statesman in making choice of an Indian Viceroy.

That Lord Mayo, despite the bad origin of his appointment, will strive to do his best and conscientiously fulfil the duties entrusted to him, to the utmost of his ability, we have never doubted or denied. We are also ready to forget; but at the moment of his transition from a private to an official station, we have deemed it right, for the last time, to recur to the past, and record a final protest. Henceforth Lord Mayo is entitled to high respect, and, considering how he has been pitchforked into the Viceroyalty, to more than fair play. The future is his own, so far as he has the moral and intellectual power to command it; he will now be judged by his actions and his words, and judged with forbearance and leniency. But it is impossible to shut out the fact that his task, in many respects, is singularly hard—a famine, unsettled and perilous foreign relations, and something like internal conspiracy, staring him full in the face the moment he is seated in the chair of power, not to speak of many other questions, of nearly equal import—augur no easy future. The burden is upon him, and he must be calm and strong, indeed, or ominously self-complacent, if he feel no misgivings, if he is haunted by no doubts. For good or ill, and we heartily trust for good, Lord Mayo is now Viceroy of India; John Lawrence, having wound up his noble Indian career, has passed into the domain of history, and it is not improbable that, in a few months, the very name by which he has been so long known in his country's annals, will be concealed under a loftier, but not a prouder title. Whatever may be his rank and dignity on the roll of Peers, "John Lawrence" will be his perpetual designation in the pages of Indian History, and on the lips of the sturdy people of the frontier and the Punjab. *Le Roi est mort. Vive le Roi!*

IT is all very well to pass Reform Bills and elect new Parliaments, but you cannot alter the colour of Parliamentary life. There is happily no solution of continuity. "The old order" may change and "give place to new," but the new is alarmingly like the old. Even the advent of more than two hundred freshmen fails to impart any novelty. Look at the list of Notices of Motion given on the day when this "new" House of Commons adjourned, and say, whether you have not read them twenty times before. The perennials are again in full bloom. Foremost, of course, comes Colonel Sykes, who moots the novel subject of the relation of Great Britain and Ireland with our colonies—a fine large field. Mr. Hardcastle then cuts in with the Game Laws. Mr. Candlish turns up a practical question—why should there not be reciprocity between France and England in regard to coasting trade? Sir John Elphinstone, shocked to find that so many have been discharged, champions the dockyard artizan and his grievances. Irish grand juries is the novel subject which is to absorb the energies of Mr. Peel Dawson. Mr. H. B. Sheridan, always on the look out for a political investment, appropriates the repeal of the rate-paying clauses, and proposes to resuscitate the compound householder. Mr. Staveley Hill, as in duty bound, goes in for his constituents, the Coventry weavers, injured by the French treaty; and Mr. Newdegate is down upon Roman Catholic charities. Mr. Maguire has the merit of starting a comparatively fresh topic of debate—the propriety of ousting the London Companies from their Irish estates—a hint he took from Mr. Disraeli's forebodings. Mr. M'Callagh Torrens is to discourse on projected pauper asylums and hospitals in London; Mr. Melly on children growing up without education. Lord Henry Lennox is to ask for a committee on the policy of maintaining effective squadrons on foreign stations—a comparatively new subject. Mr. Monk desires that revenue officials would be Parliamentary electors; and Mr. Fawcett wishes to throw the necessary expenses of elections on the borough or county rates. Mr. Acland suggests a department responsible for agricultural legislation. Nothing is wanting; for Mr. Locke-King revives his project for placing succession to real and personal property on the same footing; Colonel French is faithful to Irish Lunatic Asylums; and Mr. Whalley moots the repeal of the Income-tax on trade profits and labour, and the abolition of turnpikes. No fewer than eleven committees of inquiry are to be moved for: yet only two new subjects are included in the batch—Mr. Maguire's breaking ground against the London Companies, an untimely movement; and Lord Henry Lennox's on a vital question of maritime policy. This tame display of hacknied motions, however, is of little moment. Before the real business of the Session they will most of them fade away. It will not have escaped remark that not one solitary reference to India occurs from the beginning to the end of the Notice Paper; and many will say, so much the better.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, who has long figured as a political letter-writer, has addressed a communication to the *Morning Star* on the Eastern Question. The base of the policy which he recommends is that we should support Christians against Mahomedans, or at least withhold all aid from the latter. But we may pass over these views and come at once to the practical part of his epistle. It is summed up in the following paragraph:—

"All that is really necessary for the settlement of the 'Eastern question' is that the Great Powers should determine what is meant by the phrases 'the integrity of the Turkish Empire' and 'the maintenance of the *status quo*.' If, according to the vulgar and mistaken interpretation, it be considered to mean that the present internal condition of the Eastern Empire is to be stereotyped by keeping the Turkish minority saddled upon the back of the Christian majority, then we have an impossible task upon our hands, and, pending the final catastrophe, the violent compression of such mutually repulsive elements must occasion constant friction and frequent upheavals. But if, according to a more natural and just view 'the integrity of the Turkish empire' and 'the maintenance of the *status quo*' are understood to mean that the boundaries of the old Eastern Empire, as conquered by the Turks, and already partially emancipated, are to be maintained free from foreign aggression, the gravest difficulties which have hitherto attended the question will disappear."

In other words, *all* that is wanted is an agreement between Powers whose differences are radical and whose objects are irreconcileable. We are afraid that this solution begs the whole question. If Russia would give up her pretensions to dominate in the Black Sea and rule in the basin of the Lower Danube; if France would or could cease to champion the Latin church in Syria and Palestine; if Germany were content to entrust the mouth of her great eastern river to a weak state, and if it were possible to conceive Greeks on the north and Turks on the south side of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, living in peace and quiet, the Eastern Question might be happily solved. But the marvellous discovery of Sir Charles that this is all we want is simply a discovery that the Eastern Question exists. It does not help us a bit. What Sir Charles and the *Star* school overlook is the military and naval importance of Constantinople. They do not, cannot, or will not see it; yet in that position lies the whole secret. Who is to be the Sultan's successor? It is the dreadful doubt overhanging this portentous question, not any sympathy for Turks or animosity to Greeks, which upholds the dominion of Turkey. While we are very far from an answer, either in words or acts, it is mischievous to scold the Imperial government for lending the Turks a little aid, because their opponents happen to call themselves Christians.

OUR local contemporary published two columns of undigested matter yesterday about the New Zealand disasters, under the delusion that it was news. All the facts—gleaned from the Australian papers and put in a narrative form—appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* nine days ago.

ACCORDING to the "Poona Observer," H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief, leaves Bombay by steamer on the 16th instant, accompanied by his personal staff, and Colonel Sherbrook Gell, Quartermaster General of the Army, on a tour of inspection in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency will land at Vingorla, and from thence he will proceed at once by horse and bullock dak to Belgaum, and will remain there for a few days to inspect the troops. Afterwards he will proceed to Dharwar, where he will inspect the 12th Regiment Native Infantry. His Excellency will arrive at Poona on or about the 26th instant, via Kolapoor and Sattarah, at which stations he will inspect the troops. This is quick travelling. Lord Napier will remain a week in Poona after his return, and according to our Poona contemporary it is contemplated by the members of the Western India Club to invite him to a grand dinner.

THE same paper says that on the return of Lord Napier to Bombay, from his tour of inspection, which will be at the beginning of next month, he will invest H. E. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of The Star of India.

"Indian Public Opinion" states precisely what the subsidy from the Government of India to the Ameer of Afghanistan is to consist of. Shere Ali Khan is to receive six lakhs of rupees and twenty thousand stands of arms.

WE learn that Sir James Fergusson was expected to reach Calcutta about the 12th instant, and to leave for Australia on the 19th, proceeding to Galle, we suppose, in the same steamer as Sir John Lawrence.

THE *Poona Observer* mentions that the 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, after all, does not leave Belgaum. It has been allowed to remain there until next year's reliefs. The 12th B. N. I. now go to Aden.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. H. CHAMPION, and Major J. W. Hanson, of the Staff Corps, have been appointed members of the committee for investigation of the claims of officers ordered in G. O. No. 182, dated 13th March 1867, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel Aitchinson and Major Glasspoole.

COLONEL MALCOLM GREEN, of Scinde Frontier celebrity, to the surprise of many, has returned from England, which he left by one of the steamers in December. He proceeded to England with the view of retiring from the service, but finding himself something short of his time he comes out to complete it.—*Poona Observer.*

WE observe that the directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting on the 7th inst., reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The margin on Government paper was also lowered two per cent. The rates of advance thus stood as follows:—

For four per cent. paper	...	90
For five per cent. paper	...	105
For five and a half per cent. paper	...	109

THE "Guzerat Mitra" hears that the Zillah Judge has received orders to abolish four Moonsif Courts in the Surat Zillah, which at present contains nine courts of that grade. It is also believed that it is in contemplation to abolish the Senior Assistant Judge-ship at Broach.

SOME time since Mr. Thomas Kyte, then deputy magistrate of Khandeish, was committed by Mr. C. W. Bell to the criminal sessions of the High Court at Bombay, for committing perjury in a judicial proceeding, but was acquitted by that Court, and afterwards transferred to the Sattara Zillah. It appears from the "Poona Observer" that he has been again suspended from office at Sattara by Mr. Bosanquet, pending the investigation of certain charges brought against him for perjury.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Rewah is said to be in negociation to secure the services of two European gentlemen—one a gallant Major in civil employ, to take part in the administration of Rewah, and the other as His Highness's Private Secretary. This Native Chief, remarks the "Indian Daily News," is known to hold liberal ideas.

ACCORDING to the "Indian Daily News" the appointment of a native aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, recently sanctioned by the Government of India, has been conferred on Captain Hedayut Ali Khan Bahadoor, a distinguished native commissioned officer of the 45th Regiment N. I. (late Rattray's Seikhs.) He had come down to the Presidency from Dinapore to join his new post. Our Calcutta correspondent mentioned two or three weeks ago that it was intended so to fill up the appointment.

DOES the following extraordinary paragraph, which we copy from the "Madras Times," prove the Madras people, or at all events its heads of departments, to be as benighted as ever?—"A Commissariat authority, having a larger supply of Bible and Prayer books in store than he needed, recently offered to issue supplies gratis to the heads of several public departments for use in their offices, but with one consent they all declined the proffered gift."

WE learn from Marwar in Rajpootana, says "Indian Public Opinion" of the 5th inst., that almost all the Thakoors who possess considerable estates in Marwar have rebelled against the Maharajah of Jodhpore. The Maharajah's territory in the Ajmere neighbourhood has been assailed by the powerful Thakoor residing there. A state of perfect anarchy prevails at Marwar which, beyond any doubt, is the worst governed state in the whole of Rajpootana.

DAVE CARSON, we observe, was to be at Lahore about the 13th instant.

IT appears from the Calcutta papers of the 8th that the 20-1 Regiment M. N. I., in the course of relief from Mysore to Jubbulpore, had arrived in Calcutta, and was encamped to the south of the glacis of Fort William.

THE "Englishman" of the 8th informs us that the plans for a new Telegraph Office at Calcutta have been completed. The Director General having approved of the design, it was in a few days to be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor. The new building will be erected on the vacant plot of ground at the south-eastern corner of Dalhousie Square, formerly occupied by the premises of Messrs. Burkinyoung and Company. The cost of the building is estimated at about 5 lacs.

IT has already been reported that gold has been found in Ceylon. Two gentlemen with considerable Australian experience have "prospected" in the Saffragam district, and, if report speaks truth, they are sanguine of a good find. The *Ceylon Bi-Monthly Examiner* of the 29th ult. says—"We learn that they have submitted a scheme for the approval of Government, and if the terms proposed are accepted, we shall yet live to see a gang of navvies proceeding to the diggings. We do not ourselves believe that gold will be found in large or appreciable quantities, that is in quantities that will prove remunerative to the digger; but the district has always been famed for its gems. Its principal town, Ratnapura, literally means 'the city of gems'; and in sinking shafts for gold we shall not be surprized if a good sized ruby or sapphire should turn up instead of a nugget."

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

IT will be observed that the Bank of Bombay has declared an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 31st December 1868, to be payable on and after the 19th instant.

THE NEW AND THE OLD VICEROY.

WE learn by special telegram from Calcutta that the "Feroze," with Lord and Lady Mayo and their suite on board, was signalled on Monday evening. The new Viceroy was to land on the following evening. Sir John Lawrence was to leave Calcutta by the P. & O. Company's steamer on Tuesday next, the 19th instant.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees was held in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded, and after the conferring of degrees and presentation of prizes the Chancellor (His Excellency the Governor) addressed the Convocation. A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

SCULPTURE IN THE NEW MARKET.

MANY of our readers will have seen the admirable group of soulpture which has recently been set up at the entrance of the New Markets. It has been carved in white marble by Mr. Kipling of the School of Art. Nothing could show more conclusively than this work, the beneficial influence exercised by the School. The work reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Kipling, who deserves all the support and encouragement which a local Government, so anxious as ours is to maintain a character for enlightenment, can afford to an able public servant. An artistic production like this proves that the arts are making progress in India, and we rejoice to think that it is the Bombay School which has set the example. This group is the commencement of a series of three, and represents a well scene, illustrative of the peculiar necessity of water in a tropical climate. The second will represent natives bringing produce to markets; and the third will be a market-scene, showing the people selling and buying. Thus, every day scenes which have the advantage of being understood by everyone will be used as sculptural subjects. We will try to give the reader an idea of the present group. In the left hand corner a man is resting in the lazy native position, and the drapery and whole posture are exceedingly artistic. Next comes a man carrying a chatty which he has just filled with water at the well. Here the body and legs and arms are exceedingly well drawn and sculptured. A woman washing her saree and chaffing the man with the chatty, who is asking her to make way for him, and a little child sitting at the feet of the resting man, a little girl tempting a goat with plaintains, and a fine figure of a woman with a chatty on her head form a very well arranged centre. On the right hand side is a man employed in planting a tree, and a boy with water ready to pour as soon as the operation is completed. The drapery and face of the centre female figure are exceedingly good, well arranged, and graceful. In the back ground are bullocks drawing water from the other side of the well, in the common manner, with skins for irrigation. The way in which the well is set in the background, the few shrubs growing out of the crevices in the old masonry, and the pariah dog in the corner, all lend considerable interest to the whole scene. The group is certainly the most advanced piece of sculpture that has been tried in either Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay before. The size is ten feet long by five feet six inches high, and it fills the semi-circular arch over the iron entrance gates.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 18TH DEC., 1868.

As I anticipated in my last letter, a Lord of the Treasury is to be attached to the War Office, and Captain Vivian has been selected for the appointment. He has gone already to Truro to seek re-election, and as the Conservative party in that borough have held a meeting at which it has been resolved to offer no opposition to his re-election, Captain Vivian will in a few days be able to take his position at the War Office. He will there be alongside of the Comptroller-in-Chief as Financial Comptroller and will be of great use, as he is an active and intelligent gentleman, with a thorough knowledge of military detail. It may be remembered that Captain Vivian made a celebrated speech in Parliament last session, which confirmed public opinion as to his capabilities for military administration. By this speech and his subsequent expressions, Captain Vivian stands committed to make some attempt to abolish, in part at least, the purchase system; but this will be a matter of time, especially as at the present moment the cry for economical reduction of expenditure is so great that the Government will hardly like to go before the House of Commons with a scheme which will cost a large and very uncertainly large sum of money. Time will doubtless be required to abolish the purchase system as it has taken time to introduce it. At present the most that we can expect is some modification of it, and all that is likely to be ever attempted will be the amalgamation of the two lowest regimental ranks of officers, and, perhaps, the absorption of one Major in each regiment. The former step will be advantageous, as it will then be possible for an officer, who cannot purchase, to attain unchecked the top of the Lieutenants, and then wait till the first death or non-purchase vacancy gives him his troop or company. This may, in many cases, make a vital difference to an officer's further promotion, and may be of great advantage to some. The appointment of Captain Vivian will render Captain Galton's occupation gone, and it is extremely possible that this gentleman will retire entirely from the War Office and will receive the appointment of Director of Telegraphs when the telegraph lines of the country are concentrated in the hands of Government. Captain Vivian's appointment will not jar with that of the Comptroller-in-Chief, and Sir Henry Storks will continue to carry out these reforms which he has so well begun. While matters are settling down in Pall Mall everything is suspended. The reorganization of the Ordnance Select Committee is put aside, and probably will not take place in its anticipated form, but as yet Mr. Cardwell has decided upon nothing. A suggestion was made to him to reduce the expenditure of the army by reducing the combatants of the home army and the depot troops, but this has been violently contested by high authorities, and will not take place at present.

Considerable une

THE CALCUTTA DINNER TO SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The *Englishman* has the following reference to the farewell dinner Sir John Lawrence was to receive at Calcutta:—"As some misunderstanding or misrepresentation appears to have got abroad regarding the farewell dinner proposed to be given to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Civil and Military Services on Monday next, we have been asked to state that the entertainment is so far to be private, that only certain officers of Government have been invited to subscribe. All others present will be guests. Foolish people who [illegible] evidently more spare time on their hands than is good for them, are troubling us with questions, suggestions, and remarks about the impropriety of the proposers asking Sir John to dinner without consulting the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades and British Indian Associations. For the information of the cavillers and grumblers we have been requested to remind them that the dinner was never intended as a political display. It was got up by the two Services as a complimentary farewell to one whose career has been so much identified with those Services."

THE ANDAMANS.

For several reasons, but chiefly because the lax discipline at Port Blair has tended to lessen the deterrent force of the punishment, Government has now restricted transportation to the Andamans to life-prisoners. Other reasons are that about 7,000 convicts are on the island, and no means exist for accommodating a much larger number, and that so long as the practice continues of deporting thither convicts for fourteen years and longer limited terms, it will be difficult to maintain a system of discipline adapted to both classes. For the latter, moreover, there are more effectual means of punishment and reformatory training in the central jails. The discipline at Port Blair has been so lax that the executive agency has been strengthened by the appointment of three assistants, so as to introduce a stricter system, and the Superintendent of Port Blair is to administer his duties under the immediate control of the Government of India, and not in subordination to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. But the alteration will not affect the judicial relations of these officers, and capital sentences passed by the Superintendent will continue to require confirmation by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The new arrangement took effect with the opening of the year.—*Indian Daily News.*

LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, dated 30th November 1868:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 1709, dated 11th instant, with its enclosures, regarding an application for extension of leave on medical certificate from ———, and to request that it may be intimated to that officer, with a view to obviating the chance of misconception, that, under Clause XXVI. of the new Furlough Rules of 1868, an officer can only obtain leave in India on medical certificate with retention of Indian allowances for a total consecutive period of one year. If leave so taken is extended beyond that limit, the whole period of absence, subsequent to the date from which the new rules came into force, will be converted into furlough, and the allowances adjusted accordingly, the retention of appointment, in the case of an officer holding one, being dependent on the amount and date of leave previously taken. . . . In the event of other applications for leave in India of a similar nature, it would be desirable that the applicants should clearly understand what would be their position if the limit of twelve months was exceeded; and as regards applications for extension from officers already on leave on 1st July last they should be specially warned as to the date from which the limit reckons."

COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Meerut on the 23rd October, Private Michael Cusack, of the 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), was arraigned on the following charge:—

"With insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Meerut, on the 24th September last, struck with his clenched fist, knocked down, and kicked when on the ground, Colour Sergeant John Combes, of the same regiment; at the same time using threatening language towards and regarding him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, 'I don't care what I get, I will be the death of Colour Sergeant Combes,' the said Colour Sergeant John Combes being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office."

The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven hundred and thirty days. But a revised sentence was afterwards arrived at as follows:—

"The Court, having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and now sentence the prisoner, Private Michael Cusack, No. 397, of the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment of Foot, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C."

The sentence was on the 9th ult. approved and confirmed, but the ceremony of drumming out was ordered to be dispensed with.

BOMBAY.

The examination of candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarships will be held in Elphinstone College on Monday next at 11 A.M.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will inspect the 21st Regiment N. I. at half-past six o'clock this morning, in review order, on the general parade-ground.

Passengers from London.—The ship *Amazi*, Captain Hilman, arrived yesterday from London with the following passengers:—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Carter.

The Acting Registrar of the High Court.—Mr. W. Wedderburn assumed charge of the office of Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Saturday last.

The Rev. T. Carss.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A., Principal of the Robert Money Institution, to be a Fellow of the Bombay University.

Grant Medical College.—The presentation of scholarships and prizes to the students of the Grant Medical College will take place on Thursday, the 14th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock. The Honourable B. H. Ellis will preside.

Passengers for Ratnagherry and Goa.—The s. s. *Pilot*, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday to Ratnagherry and Goa, with the following passengers:—For Ratnagherry—Mr. Forman. For Goa—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. F. DeCarvalho and two children.

Scale of Salaries for the High Court.—It will be remembered that a few months ago the Chief Justice forwarded to Government a scale of salaries for the High Court, Appellate Side. We understand that the Local Government has approved of the scale and sanctioned it.

On Thursday a cricket match is to be played on the Esplanade between the members of the Bombay Cricket Club and the 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers.) Each clubs plays a strong eleven, so that some good cricket may be anticipated. The band of the 23rd will probably be in attendance.

The Poisoning Case.—The Gossain Barter was again brought up yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder. Further evidence was recorded in the case, and the Magistrate adjourned it for the medical evidence. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, appeared.

The Building for the Surat High School.—About four years ago Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, during his tour in Guzerat, contributed the munificent sum of Rs. 35,000 for the erection of a building for the High School at Surat. This sum being inadequate for the purpose, a similar amount has, we learn, been offered by the Government to complete the building.

Lloyd's.—We observe that at a general meeting of the members of Lloyd's held in London on Wednesday, the 16th ult., Mr. T. Chapman in the chair, it was resolved—"That the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's be empowered to publish a captain's registry, containing the names and services of certificated masters in the British mercantile marine."

Bombay Harbour.—The Harbour and Pilotage Board of Bombay have forwarded to Lloyd's a fine photographic panorama view of its harbour, with a fleet of nearly 300 transports and other shipping, at anchor, recently returned to that port from the Abyssinian Expedition. The photograph is nearly two yards in length. The view was taken from the time ball, on the north-east bastion of the Castle, on the 31st of October last.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

The Sacred Concert.—We are requested to remind those ladies and gentlemen who are practising for the Sacred Concert that it is to take place on the 26th instant. The committee are therefore very anxious that all who are to join in it should attend *each* remaining rehearsal. They will take place, be it remembered, on the next two Mondays and Thursdays, at half-past five o'clock. Those who either have or can obtain from their friends copies of Mozart's 12th Mass will do well to bring them.

The Rev. W. Ferguson, Superintendent of the Chambe Mission in the Himalayas, now in Bombay, will address a public meeting, giving the interesting story of his somewhat peculiar, and, as we are informed, unusually successful mission, in the Money School, on Thursday (to-morrow) at 5 P.M. Mr. C. E. Chapman, C.S., will occupy the chair. Singularly enough, Mr. Ferguson comes, not appealing for funds, but mainly desirous to spread information about his Mission and the mode in which it is conducted.

Accidental Poisoning.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nagdevee street, concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about seventeen years, named Moolchund Isurdass. The deceased, it appears, took, on Monday morning last, a tola of white powder, which he thought to be sugar, but he afterwards recognized it as white arsenic kept in the house for destroying rats. Dr. Narrayen Dajee attended him and applied various remedies, but to no avail. The unfortunate lad died on the same day. The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental poisoning.

Medical and Physical Society.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Medical and Physical Society was held in the library at the Grant Medical College, on Saturday last, the 9th instant, when Dr. Arnott, C. B., president; Dr. Johnstone, vice-president; and Drs. DeCunha, Grey, Eccles, Joynt, Partridge, Doolittle, and Sylvester were present. The annual report of the Society having been read by the secretary, office-bearers for the year were elected from voting lists. Surgeon Sylvester then read notes on the cure of obstinate hysteria, and also a case of recovery from sudden and complete blindness.

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER OF THE BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Trades' Association, which was formed some six months ago by the principal European shopkeepers in Bombay for their mutual protection in their business relations, held a dinner on Monday evening. Most of the members of the association, and a few guests, met in the spacious bungalow of Messrs. Soundy and Rowell, Parell, and at eight o'clock about thirty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, Mr. F. H. Vining, president of the association, in the chair, and Mr. W. Colclough acting as croupier. While the company were dining a fine selection of pianoforte and harmonium music was played in a masterly manner.

After dinner "The Queen" and the "Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family" were given by the chairman and loyally responded to.

In proposing the health of "Sir Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay," the chairman remarked that our Governor during his tenure of office had won the good opinions of all classes of the community. Clear of purpose, firm of will, and of sound judgment, Sir Seymour, he felt perfectly sure, would bring his strong mind to the consideration of all matters which touched the interests of this Presidency, as also of the several interests of the various classes of the community of Bombay. He felt quite convinced that no palpable abuse, let it reveal itself in what form it might, could be brought to the Governor's notice without securing his consideration, and being remedied if it lay in his power to do so. In proof of this he would now announce to them that he had that day had the honour of a personal interview with His Excellency, and had obtained at his hands all the privileges for their association which are claimed by bodies corporate. (Hear, hear.) The Governor had been good enough to say that he should be happy to receive with every possible respect and attention anything that they might bring to his notice, and he had great satisfaction in announcing to them that it was by His Excellency's permission that he now made this statement. He himself had been received with every courtesy; and he would now call upon them to drink to the health of Sir Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald Governor of Bombay.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The chairman proposed "Success to the Bombay Trades' Association," remarking that the success of the association, which had been instituted for the protection of their individual and collective interests, had, in great measure, been owing to the personal interest and activity of their honorary secretary, Mr. Soundy, at whose invitation the provisional committee had first assembled. They could not have a better example before them than the Calcutta Trades' Association, which, through perseverance, and in the face of great difficulties, had raised itself to a position second to no public body in India; and the more public bodies of this sort there were to look after the public weal, the more likely was that object to be secured. He would now propose "Success to the Bombay Trades Association," in all the objects for which it was formed. (Applause.)

"The Chairman, Mr. Vining," and "The Secretary Mr. Soundy," were then proposed by Mr. Main; "The Press," by Mr. Kemp; "The Ladies," by Mr. Crawford who, coupled with the toast the names of Mrs. Soundy and Mrs. Rowell, to whom the company, in great measure, owed the pleasure they had derived from the excellent arrangements; and "The Guests," by the chairman. Between the toasts, several songs were sung in good style, and the evening was spent in a very happy manner. The association intends to give a dinner annually, and if the dinners in future years are as enjoyable as that held on Monday evening, they must yearly be looked forward to with pleasure.

PARSEE LAW ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members of the managing committee of the Parsee Law Association held on the 7th instant, at the Fort residence of Mr. Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, it was resolved, amongst other things, to dissolve this association, which was organized in 1855 for the purpose of obtaining a separate body of laws for the Parsees in matters relating to marriage, divorce, inheritance, &c. This association has laboured hard for the last thirteen years, and corresponded with the local and imperial Governments and the Secretary of State for India on the subject of legislation for the social benefit of the Parsees. Their labours have been crowned with eminent success, and the Parsee people in general owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the members of the association. During this long period of time, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell acted as president, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna as vice-president, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and Nowrojee Furdoonjee as secretaries of the association. The total expenses incurred since the formation of the association up to the present time, have amounted to Rs. 13,865, inclusive of the cost of printing 1,000 copies of the several Acts relating to the Parsees, both in Guzerati and English, and of certain contingent charges that might be incurred in finally winding up the association. The principal contributions towards this fund were as follows:—

From the charitable funds of the Parsee community	Rs.	6,000
Donation from Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell	"	2,500
Subscriptions from the members	"	4,590

It will be remembered that some years ago Government appointed a commission, composed of the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. Justice Newton, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, and Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Mody. The secretaryship of that commission was offered Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, but owing to press of official business, he was obliged to decline the honour. It was then conferred on Mr. Kaikushro Hormusjee Alpaewalla. At the last meeting of the association it was resolved that the secretary, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, be requested to address a letter to the Honourable Judges just named, thanking them, in appropriate terms, in the name of the community, for their disinterested labours in this cause, and to present them each with a copy of the book above referred to. Similar resolutions were passed in favour of Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, and Sir Erskine Perry. Thanks were also voted to Sett Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, and a special reference was made to the very valuable services of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and Nowrojee Furdoonjee. In recognition of their hearty co-operation and unflagging zeal, in the cause of the social progress of the Parsees, it was resolved that "a piece of plate," of the value of five hundred rupees, with a suitable inscription, be presented to each of them.

The whole record of proceedings will be handed over to the trustees of the Parsee charitable funds, so that they may be accessible to any member of that community at any future period.

Thanks were in conclusion voted to Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Framjee Nusserwanjee, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, for the use of their residences, given on various occasions, for holding meetings of the association.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

(Commissioners—Sir Charles Jackson, President Major McLeod Innes, and Maxwell Melvill, Esq.)

Friday, 4th December.

Mr. D. S. Birch, recalled and further examined.

President—That is Mr. Blair's handwriting, it is a note addressed to you. (Handing exhibit Z 1 to the witness.) Witness—Yes. President—He states in this letter, that a power was granted to the secretary to pass loans recommended by one director, but that that was not recorded. Witness—Yes. President—He further says Mr. Robertson recollects that Mr. Blair mentioned the circumstances to him on the breaking up of one of the board meetings, and that you had put a note in your memorandum book. Was there any such order made that loans recommended by one director should be passed? A. Certainly not loans, as far as I remember. Q. Did you ever keep a note-book of this description? A. Never.—Q. Then you never stated that you would put it in your note-book? A. Never; all that I kept was a Letts' Diary, which was torn up at the end of the year, and I was not likely to put into it a thing of that sort.—Q. You never kept notes of the bank's transactions in those Letts' Diaries? A. No.—Q. Are those Letts' Diaries in existence? A. No; they are all torn up. I never kept them after the end of the year.—Q. Did you ever say that Mr. Blair, as secretary, had more power than might be given to another secretary? A. I do not remember saying anything of the sort.—Q. Did you return any answer to that letter? Witness—I did not; I never went near Mr. Blair again. There seemed to be a serious misunderstanding between us. I stated, when I saw the blue-book, what I thought of the proceedings, and he wrote me that note afterwards, and I never went near Mr. Blair or near Mr. Robertson afterwards. May I call attention to the minute of mine, which you had the other day, as to the powers of the secretary? It was on the 27th of April 1864. This is in Cowasjee's minute. I did not turn over the page the other day, and I stated my impression that it had nothing to do with the power of the secretary in granting loans or discounts. I say here—

"Whilst retaining the sole responsibility, the board has not exercised a petty interference with the details of business, but laying down general rules for the guidance of the secretary, has given him a discretionary power to act in matters affecting the current business. I believe this to be the rule in all head offices, and that where there is a board, the secretary is the ministerial officer, not as Mr. Cowasjee would have him, the colleague of the directors."

Then I say—

"I feel some difficulty in dealing with the other portion of Mr. Cowasjee's letter, and think it will be expedient that we should discuss with him what he includes in the term, 'any matter' secret before pass resolution. For my own part, I have no the slightest objection to allow any proceedings in which I have taken a part being laid before the shareholders in the fullest detail."

Mr. Scott states—"I entirely agree with Mr. Birch;" so that every one of these gentlemen knew what the powers conferred upon the secretary were. The whole of this goes to what the voice of the secretary at the board was, and nothing further. President—Your observation applies to the fact that he had a voice at the board. Witness—So he had.—Q. Is that your explanation of that transaction? A. Yes; he talks about a voice at the board and a veto. Mr. Cowasjee wanted him to veto our proceedings at the board. I say that he sits as our ministerial officer, and not as our colleague. President—There was more than that. Cowasjee says in his original letter of the 21st April—

"I must express my opinion as to the defect of trusting the whole management to directors without the manager's voice in it, and to explain to me one reason, of many, for doing so. I must explain in detail, and to prevent misunderstanding I must here express, that I am not bound to the institution to keep any matter secret, except people's credit and advances, as such I consider most vicious to maintain in a public institution as the Bank of Bombay."

Witness—He talks of financial arrangements at the end of that note. President (reading)—

"But yet, if my colleagues think contrary, and to what extent I should keep secret, they should decide. Please put this paper in circulation amongst my colleagues, and oblige, Cowasjee Jehanghier."

I will read your minute over again:—

"I confess that I do not understand the exact purport of Mr. Cowasjee's letter. He has given notice of two motions, neither of which he has brought forward, feeling that the sense of the whole board was against him. In the course of discussion which has arisen out of Mr. Cowasjee's notices, it has been shown that the power which he proposes to confer on the secretary and treasurer of the bank, is practically conceded to that officer."

Not a veto? Witness—No; he means a voice at the board. President (reading)—

"And I am of opinion to as full an extent as is consistent with the proper and effective management of the institution whilst retaining the sole responsibility, the board has not exercised a petty interference with the details of business."

Certainly not. "But laying down general rules." Will you kindly tell me where these general rules are? A. I think that they were in force in the old charter.—Q. Will you point out these general rules? A. I cannot find them. President (reading)—

[*] But laying down general rules for the guidance of the secretary, has given him a discretionary power to act in matters affecting the current business. I believe this to be the rule in all head officers, and that while there is a board, the secretary is the ministerial officer, not as Mr. Cowasjee would have him, the colleague of the directors."

"I feel some difficulty in dealing with the other portion of Mr. Cowasjee's letter, and think it will be expedient that we should discuss with him what he includes in the term, 'any matter' secret before pass resolution. For my own part, I have no the slightest objection to allow any proceedings in which I have taken a part being laid before the shareholders in the fullest detail."

Mr. Scott states—"I entirely agree with Mr. Birch;" so that every one of these gentlemen knew what the powers conferred upon the secretary were. The whole of this goes to what the voice of the secretary at the board was, and nothing further. President—Your observation applies to the fact that he had a voice at the board. Witness—So he had.—Q. Is that your explanation of that transaction? A. Yes; he talks about a voice at the board and a veto. Mr. Cowasjee wanted him to veto our proceedings at the board. I say that he sits as our ministerial officer, and not as our colleague. President—There was more than that. Cowasjee says in his original letter of the 21st April—

"I must express my opinion as to the defect of trusting the whole management to directors without the manager's voice in it, and to explain to me one reason, of many, for doing so. I must explain in detail, and to prevent misunderstanding I must here express, that I am not bound to the institution to keep any matter secret, except people's credit and advances, as such I consider most vicious to maintain in a public institution as the Bank of Bombay."

Witness—He talks of financial arrangements at the end of that note. President (reading)—

"But yet, if my colleagues think contrary, and to what extent I should keep secret, they should decide. Please put this paper in circulation amongst my colleagues, and oblige, Cowasjee Jehanghier."

I will read your minute over again:—

"I confess that I do not understand the exact purport of Mr. Cowasjee's letter. He has given notice of two motions, neither of which he has brought forward, feeling that the sense of the whole board was against him. In the course of discussion which has arisen out of Mr. Cowasjee's notices, it has been shown that the power which he proposes to confer on the secretary and treasurer of the bank, is practically conceded to that officer."

Not a veto? Witness—No; he means a voice at the board. President (reading)—

"And I am of opinion to as full an extent as is consistent with the proper and effective management of the institution whilst retaining the sole responsibility, the board has not exercised a petty interference with the details of business."

Certainly not. "But laying down general rules." Will you kindly tell me where these general rules are? A. I think that they were in force in the old charter.—Q. Will you point out these general rules? A. I cannot find them. President (reading)—

[*] But laying down general rules for the guidance of the secretary, has given him a discretionary power to act in matters affecting the current business. I believe this to be the rule in all head officers, and that while there is a board, the secretary is the ministerial officer, not as Mr. Cowasjee would have him, the colleague of the directors."

Then the rest is as to the other point. I think that it is probable that it is open to the explanation, that it only applied to his being a colleague of the board. Witness—Then will you allow me to draw attention to the evidence of Mr. Jacomb, one of the Government directors? He took his seat on the 9th of June He says that I was consulted in everything, and he says that he sat with me only at three boards: the 22nd of September was the last time that he sat. My last sitting at the board was, I think, in the last week of June. I went up to Poona, so that in July, August, and September, I was not at the board with him, and how he should have got the impression that I was being consulted when I was at Poona, I cannot understand. He says that I was being consulted. Now I was at Poona the whole of July, August, and September, and my first sitting afterwards was on the 6th of October. President—He might have got the impression that you were consulted during the first month that you were with him at the board. Witness—I think that there was no large loan before I left. President—There were a few loans in 1864. Witness—Cowasjee was at the board when I left, and I did not sit with Premchund at all until he was re-elected on the 12th of December.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James L. Lushington, sworn and examined.

President—Which Civil Service do you belong to? A. The Madras establishment—Q. Are you in the Financial Department of the Government of India? A. Yes; I am Accountant General to the Government of Bombay.—Q. When did you get that appointment? A. I think at the end of February 1865.—Q. When were you appointed a Government director of the Bank of Bombay? A. I took my seat for the first time, I think, on the 16th of March 1865. I do not recollect the date of the appointment.—Q. I find that you became president when Mr. Lidderdale left? A. Yes.—Q. What was that date? A. I think that it must have been about the 17th of August; he left on the 10th of August 1866.—Q. And you remained president until the bank went into liquidation? A. Yes.—Q. You were absent for a long time. You were absent during Premchund's loan? A. I was absent from the 1st of February 1866 to the 4th of May, but I think that it was later than that that I sat. I returned to Bombay on the 4th of May, but I think that it was two or three days after that that I took my seat at the board. I think that I sat about the 7th of May. President—You sat on the 8th of May. That was the time. Did you receive any instructions when you were first appointed Government director? A. None whatever.—Q. Did you receive any orders, how, and to what extent, you should communicate with the Government. A. None whatever.—Q. You were left entirely to your own judgment as to what you should do? A. Entirely.—Q. I think that the first resolution of the board, after you took your seat, was that of the 12th of April 1865? A. Yes.—Q. Had the panic set in then? A. It was commencing. I do not mean to say that there was a *panic*.—Q. But a tightness in the market? A. Yes.—Q. You were present at the meeting of the 12th of April 1865? A. Yes.—Q. Who was the author of that minute? A. So far as my recollection goes, it originated partly with myself. In looking over the loans, I found a loan of five lacs to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, and I asked on whose authority it had been advanced? (I had heard nothing of it.) I was informed that it had been advanced by the secretary; and I was startled to ascertain then that the secretary had such power. A discussion arose about it.—Q. A discussion with whom? A. At the board.—Q. That discussion took place afterwards, did it not? A. Yes, I have mistaken it.—Q. That discussion took place in the latter part of April? A. Yes.—Q. How did that resolution of the 12th of April originate? A. That I cannot speak to. I cannot recollect how it originated.—Q. But you said just now that you thought that you had been the author of it? A. I was thinking of the other resolution.—Q. Who was the author of that resolution of the 12th of April? A. I cannot say for certain. I imagine that it must have been the president for the time being.—Q. Mr. Hannay? A. Mr. Hannay.—Q. Did you approve of that resolution? A. I imagine that I must have done so, from there being no opposition to it.—Q. There might have been opposition? A. But it is not recorded. —Q. No amendment was moved or seconded; but you did not disapprove of the resolution? A. I disapproved of the rates which were taken here by some of the companies. I did not approve of these rates.—Q. Did you think them too high or too low? A. Too high. I objected; especially, to the Bombay Reclamation Company rate.—Q. Was that put to the vote? A. When the rate was mentioned, I said that I thought it was too high, and I think that the chairman replied—"I believe that there is no gentleman in this room, who would not be glad to buy any number of shares at Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs. 20,000." I was new to the place, and to everything, and naturally felt that as my colleagues gave it their acquiescence, they were better informed than I was.—Q. Then you did not press the matter to an amendment? A. I did not. I was perfectly new to Bombay at the time. I had only lately arrived, and I think that it would have been presumptuous on my part if I had pressed my views too persistently against the views of my colleagues, who had so much greater experience than I had. Q. Did they call your attention to the old resolution, in which it had been resolved by the board that every advance on shares should be brought to the notice of the board itself? A. I do not recollect its being mentioned at all. Q. Was the resolution read out? A. It must have been read out at the subsequent meeting, because the proceedings of the preceding meeting were read out at the subsequent meeting.—Q. But you do not recollect its being read out at the time? A. Very likely it was not put in form at the time when this resolution was passed. It very often so happened, that the scroll minutes were not in the same form as they afterwards appeared in. But that they were worked out afterwards.—Q. Did they mention to you, or did the secretary mention, the previous discussions upon this question, which are recorded in the scroll minutes of September 1863? A. I have no recollection of the matter being brought forward in any way. Q. They did not refer to the previous discussions between the members of the board? A. I do not recollect any discussion taking place regarding it.—Q. You perfectly well knew that you were advancing on shares, the calls of which were not all then made, and that you were advancing on the premia of shares? A. I was aware that we were advancing on the premia of shares, but I cannot say that I knew whether the calls had all been made or not. I had yet to learn a great deal regarding these financial associations and corporations.—Q. You remark that it is said there—"At his discretion"? A. Yes. Q. Did that attract your attention at the time? A. I cannot say that it did.—Q. Do you think that that was a prudent thing to do? A. I do not think that it was at all a prudent thing to to, but my impression at the time was, that he had only the same powers as the secretaries of the Banks of Bengal and Madras had. President—"First class applicants." Who was to be the judge of who were first class applicants under that resolution? A. I imagine the person passing the loan. —Q. The secretary? A. The secretary.—Q When you adopted that resolution, did you think that you were sanctioning for the first time advances on shares? A. Certainly. So far as I can recollect, it had not been pointed out to our notice, that advances had been made on shares previously to that time; but undoubtedly, on looking over the books it appears that they had. —Q. You did not know that at the time? A. No: there was nothing at all to show us upon this resolution that advances had been made on shares before.—Q. You did, I suppose, think at the time when you passed that resolution, that this was the first sanction to your advancing on shares? A. I thought that there was then obtaining a sanction to advance on shares.—Q. What did you understand to be the policy of the measure: what was its object and policy? A. I understood that there were lots of people in Bombay who were anxious to take up loans, but that their capital was locked up in shares; and that there was a temporary tightness, and that this would be a relief to that temporary tightness.—Q. By allowing them to raise money on the shares? A. By allowing them to take up advances, and taking these shares as what was considered collateral security, for the repayment of the loan.—Q. It did not occur to you at the time that that was calculated to assist speculation? A. I knew nothing about the speculation at the time.—Q. You had not come from Madras, had you? A. From Calcutta.—Q. Shortly after your arrival, you became alarmed. Will you state again how it was that you became rather alarmed? A. When I first joined the board, the book of applications for loans and advances was not on the table; and after I had sat, I think once or twice, I asked where the books were. Either the secretary or the president said, "downstairs." On being told that they were downstairs, I mentioned that in the Banks of Bengal and Madras the books were put upon the table, so that the directors might look into the loans and see who had received advances. It was agreed that that should be done, and at a subsequent meeting, on looking through this book, I found the loan to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, of five lacs. I asked upon whose authority it had been passed, and I was told the secretary's. That opened my eyes to the enormous power of the secretary, and I then asked whether he had that power, and he said, "Yes."—Q. Who said so? A. As far as I can recollect, it was the president.—Q. Mr. Hannay? A. Mr Hannay. I said that it was extraordinary that he should have such powers, and I brought forward a proposition, that his powers should be restricted and limited to the powers exercised by the other secretaries, and I quite expected to have found some notice of it in the minutes. I was surprised on reading over the evidence given in Bombay that such was not the fact. President—I will show you the minute which was passed, and the discussion. Witness—I have seen the minute which was passed.—Q. That is the minute which was passed, is it not? (Handing the minute book of the 4th of May 1865 to the witness.) A. Yes.—Q. Is that the resolution which you proposed? A. It is not at all the resolution which I proposed. What I proposed was, that the powers of the secretary should be limited to the powers exercised by the other secretaries.—Q. Did you regularly move it, and was it seconded? A. I do not know that it was seconded. I thought that it had been carried without any dissent. President—I find that you were present at the next meeting on the 11th of May. Witness—I was. President—The first entry on that day is—"Read minutes of last meeting which were afterwards signed by the president." The resolution is—"Resolved, that no new constituents of the bank be allowed credit beyond rupees 3 lacs, without the special sanction of three directors." Witness—That is not all the resolution which I brought forward.—Q. Did you remonstrate? A. I did not remonstrate, because no one dissented from limiting the powers of the secretary so far as I can recollect. President—You did limit them in a very imperfect manner. Witness—Yes, but I do not know how far that resolution was with reference to mine.—Q. Then there was nothing recorded of your proposition? A. There was nothing recorded of it.—Q. Then why did not you object to it at the next meeting? A. I did not object, because I supposed that as there was no dissent it would be acted upon, and my recollection is, that Mr. Robertson, who was sitting at the board as secretary, said that he was very glad to be relieved from the responsibility; and therefore I thought that there was nothing further to be done in the matter but that it would be carried out. President—This is the resolution which was passed—"Resolved, that no new constituent of the bank be allowed credit beyond rupees three lacs, without the special sanction of three directors." Witness—Yes; but that is not my resolution. I brought my resolution forward, and it seemed to meet with approval, and I thought that it would be acted upon at once, and I have reason for so thinking from these loans being brought before the board subsequently. President—Another reason will explain that, namely, that the great panic came on, and then all these loans were forced to be brought before the board. Witness—I think that there was no large loan before I left. President—There were a few loans in 1864. Witness—Cowasjee was at the board when I left, and I did not sit with Premchund at all until he was re-elected on the 12th of December.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James L. Lushington, sworn and examined.

President—Which Civil Service do you belong to? A. The Madras establishment—Q. Are you in the Financial Department of the Government of India? A. Yes; I am Accountant General to the Government of Bombay.—Q. When did you get that appointment? A. I think at the end of February 1865.—Q. When were you appointed a Government director of the Bank of Bombay? A. I took my seat for the first time, I think, on the 16th of March 1865. I do not recollect the date of the appointment.—Q. I find that you became president when Mr. Lidderdale left? A. Yes.—Q. What was that date? A. I think that it must have been about the 17th of August; he left on the 10th of August 1866.—Q. And you remained president until the bank went into liquidation? A. Yes.—Q. You were absent for a long time. You were absent during Premchund's loan? A. I was absent from the 1st of February 1866 to the 4th of May, but I think that it was later than that that I sat. I returned to Bombay on the 4th of May, but I think that it was two or three days after that that I took my seat at the board. I think that I sat about the 7th of May. President—You sat on the 8th of May. That was the time. Did you receive any instructions when you were first appointed Government director? A. None whatever.—Q. Did you receive any orders, how, and to what extent, you should communicate with the Government. A. None whatever.—Q. You were left entirely to your own judgment as to what you should do? A. Entirely.—Q. I think that the first resolution of the board, after you took your seat, was that of the 12th of April 1865? A. Yes.—Q. Had the panic set in then? A. It was commencing. I do not mean to say that there was a *panic*.—Q. But a tightness in the market? A. Yes.—Q. You were present at the meeting of the 12th of April 1865? A. Yes.—Q. Who was the author of that minute? A. So far as my recollection goes, it originated partly with myself. In looking over the loans, I found a loan of five lacs to Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, and I asked on whose authority it had been advanced? (I had heard nothing of it.) I was informed that it had been advanced by the secretary; and I was startled to ascertain then that the secretary had such power. A discussion arose about it.—Q. A discussion with whom? A. At the board.—Q. That discussion took place afterwards, did it not? A. Yes, I have mistaken it.—Q. That discussion took place in the latter part of April? A. Yes.—Q. How did that resolution of the 12th of April originate? A. That I cannot speak to. I cannot recollect how it originated.—Q. But you said just now that you thought that you had been the author of it? A. I was thinking of the other resolution.—Q. Who was the author of that resolution of the 12th of April? A. I cannot say for certain. I imagine that it must have been the president for the time being.—Q. Mr. Hannay? A. Mr. Hannay.—Q. Did you approve of that resolution? A. I imagine that I must have done so, from there being no opposition to it.—Q. There might have been opposition? A. But it is not recorded. —Q. No amendment was moved or seconded; but you did not disapprove of the resolution? A. I disapproved of the rates which were taken here by some of the companies. I did not approve of these rates.—Q. Did you think them too high or too low? A. Too high. I objected; especially, to the Bombay Reclamation Company rate.—Q. Was that put to the vote? A. When the rate was mentioned, I said that I thought it was too high, and I think that the chairman replied—"I believe that there is no gentleman in this room, who would not be glad to buy any number of shares at Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs. 20,000." I was new to the place, and to everything, and naturally felt that as my colleagues gave it their acquiescence, they were better informed than I was.—Q. Then you did not press the matter to an amendment? A. I did not. I was perfectly new to Bombay at the time. I had only lately arrived, and I think that it would have been presumptuous on my part if I had pressed my views too persistently against the views of my colleagues, who had so much greater experience than I had. Q. Did they call your attention to the old resolution, in which it had been resolved by the board that every advance on shares should be brought to the notice of the board itself? A. I do not recollect its being mentioned at all. Q. Was the resolution read out? A. It must have been read out at the subsequent meeting, because the proceedings of the preceding meeting were read out at the subsequent meeting.—Q. But you do not recollect its being read out at the time? A. Very likely it was not put in form at the time when this resolution was passed. It very often so happened, that the scroll minutes were not in the same form as they afterwards appeared in. But that they were worked out afterwards.—Q. Did they mention to you, or did the secretary mention, the previous discussions upon this question, which are recorded in the scroll minutes of September 1863? A. I have no recollection of the matter being brought forward in any way. Q. They did not refer to the previous discussions between the members of the board? A. I do not recollect any discussion taking place regarding it.—Q. You perfectly well knew that you were advancing on shares, the calls of which were not all then made, and that you were advancing on the premia of shares? A. I was aware that we were advancing on the premia of shares, but I cannot say that I knew whether the calls had all been made or not. I had yet to learn a great deal regarding these financial associations and corporations.—Q. You remark that it is said there—"At his discretion"? A. Yes. Q. Did that attract your attention at the time? A. I cannot say that it did.—Q. Do you think that that was a prudent thing to do? A. I do not think that it was at all a prudent thing to to, but my impression at the time was, that he had only the same powers as the secretaries of the Banks of Bengal and Madras had. President—"First class applicants." Who was to be the judge of who were first class applicants under that resolution? A. I imagine the person passing the loan. —Q. The secretary? A. The secretary.—Q When you adopted that resolution, did you think that you were sanctioning for the first time advances on shares? A. Certainly. So far as I can recollect, it had not been pointed out to our notice, that advances had been made on shares previously to that time; but undoubtedly, on looking over the books it appears that they had. —Q. You did not know that at the time? A. No: there was nothing at all to show us upon this resolution that advances had been made on shares before.—Q. You did, I suppose, think at the time when you passed that resolution, that this was the first sanction to your advancing on shares? A. I thought that there was then obtaining a sanction to advance on shares.—Q. What did you understand to be the policy of the measure: what was its object and policy? A. I understood that there were lots of people in Bombay who were anxious to take up loans, but that their capital was locked up in shares; and that there was a temporary tightness, and that this would be a relief to that temporary tightness.—Q. By allowing them to raise money on the shares? A. By allowing them to take up advances, and taking these shares as what was considered collateral security, for the repayment of the loan.—Q. It did not occur to you at the time that that was calculated to assist speculation? A. I knew nothing about the speculation at the time.—Q. You had not come from Madras, had you? A. From Calcutta.—Q. Shortly after your arrival, you became alarmed. Will you state again how it was that you became rather alarmed? A. When I first joined the board, the book of applications for loans and advances was not on the table; and after I had sat, I think once or twice, I asked where the books were. Either the secretary or the president said, "downstairs." On being told that they were downstairs, I mentioned that in the Banks of Bengal and Madras the books were put upon the table, so that the directors might look into the loans and see who had received advances. It was agreed that that should be done, and at a subsequent meeting, on looking through this book, I found the loan to Pest

THE PROPOSED WORKING MEN'S DINNER TO Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The proposed dinner of the working men of London o the American Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, has been abandoned under circumstances that have obtained for the movers the unanimous condemnation of the metropolitan press. The following correspondence has been published. It explains itself:—

To His Excellency Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

27, Riverhall-street, S.W., Dec. 12.

Sir,—With extreme regret, and a full knowledge of the unworthy return we are making for your kindness in accepting an invitation to dine with certain London workmen, we are compelled to ask you to release the committee from its engagements. We feel that where any division of opinion exists among persons engaged in such a work as the committee has undertaken, there is some danger of that which was intended for a compliment becoming an insult instead. Unfortunately, such a division has arisen among those who were before unanimous in the desire to do honour to your countrymen, through you, and to congratulate you personally upon the successful manner in which you were conducting a difficult negotiation. Certain allegations which have lately been made as to the hostility of the majority of Americans towards yourself and their disapproval of your acts have had a disquieting effect upon some members of our committee, and after much discussion, it has been thought wise, to avoid all possibility of giving further offence, either to you, to whom these discussions must be annoying, or to any others by asking your permission to withdraw the invitation. I am sir, on behalf of the deputation you so kindly received yesterday, your obedient servant,

Robert Coningsby.

4, Upper Portland-place, Dec. 14.

My dear Sir,—Your note of the 12th, written in behalf of the committee who honoured me with a personal call, at an early hour of that morning, is received. I, of course, make no objection to the withdrawal of the invitation to which you refer; and if you had merely requested it I should have made no other reply. The reasons, however, which you assign are such that I deem it proper to advert to them. These are that a "majority of Americans" are hostile to me, and disapprove my acts since my arrival in this country. If the facts were as stated, I respectfully deny the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that I am a representative of the government and people of the United States; and I object, if possible, more decidedly that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excuse for any act of discourtesy towards me officially. For whatever estimation I may be held in by those who have been instrumental in compelling you and those associated with you to do what you evidently consider an ungentlemanly act, I should feel no concern personally, but only regret it on account of its authors. If they are satisfied with their course I shall continue perfectly content. The allegations which you mention as having been made in the United States in regard to myself arose from my having sat at the banquet given to me in Sheffield with Mr. Roebuck, then a member of Parliament and an invited guest, and for having consented at his request to be introduced to Mr. Laird, a member of the past and present Parliament, at a banquet given to me at Liverpool, who was also an invited guest, and for taking when he offered it his hand, and because of my continuing efforts to cultivate friendly feelings between the people of this country and my own. That these imputations may well be borne with by me, when I was sent upon my present mission for the purpose of removing enmities, if I should find any, and confirming friendships, will readily be believed, notwithstanding a certain portion of the working men of London have thought it proper and within their province to endeavour to inflict what they designed to be a slight upon me. I say a portion of the working men of this city, for I have no reason to believe that I am not held in kind regard by that class of Englishmen here and elsewhere. So far from having any such reason the receptions which I have met with in Sheffield, Leeds, Worcester, Liverpool, Brighton, Birmingham, and in London also, have been such as to satisfy me that I stand well with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. And I may, therefore, submit with resignation to any adverse opinion which may be entertained by any part of any class within the limits of this city. My information is that these are few. What influence has been brought to bear upon them I do not know. It is possible that some busy body, for interested ends of his own, may be at the bottom of it, or that such persons may even possible desire, for some political end, that amicable relations, between this country and my own shall not be established. That I am justly subject to censure in regard to my conduct towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird will not be believed by any portion of the unprejudiced and intelligent people of the United States who have witnessed, not only without blame but with pleasure the course pursued by all the distinguished officers of the United States' army, including Generals Sherman and Grant, towards the officers lately in the Confederate service. These latter had sought to destroy the Government to which they owed allegiance, and thereby committed the highest of all political offences, and yet from the moment our late war terminated they were taken by the hand by our Generals, and their former friendly relations were at once sincerely resumed. General Grant, whose devotion to his country no one doubts, has had in his house in Washington, as a guest, one of the most distinguished of the Confederate leaders. If conduct like this is not only not censured, but approved, upon what grounds can it even be decently held that I should be censured for my course towards Messrs. Roebuck and Laird, who owed no allegiance whatever to the United States? Thanking you, sir, and your committee for the courtesy shown me at our personal interview, and for the friendly terms of your note, I remain, with much regard, your obedient servant,

Reverdy Johnson.

Robert Coningsby, Esq., Chairman, &c.

At the weekly meeting of the Reform League on December 16, Mr. Beales defended that body from the charge of discourtesy in the matter of the abandoned banquet. He stated that the League had nothing whatever to do with the invitation which had been given to Mr. Johnson, and that they were never consulted by those who had started the idea. Mr. Beales added that whatever differences of opinion there might have been as to the desirability of giving Mr. Reverdy Johnson a banquet, the Reform League cordially concurred in the sentiments so warmly expressed by the United States' Minister for the speedy and amicable settlement of all questions in dispute between the two countries.

The following letter from Mr. Coningsby appeared in *The Times* of the 18th December:—

Sir,—My name having been most unpleasantly and unfairly prominent in connexion with the above disgraceful business, will you kindly allow me to place the facts before your readers? I plead guilty to having proposed that a working man's dinner to Mr. Johnson should be given. I did so for the following reasons:—I had just been treated with extreme kindness by men of all classes in America, and wished to do anything which lay in my power to show some gratitude. I had been kindly treated because I was in some sort a representative of English workmen, and what, therefore, was more natural than that I should suggest, as the American Minister was receiving invitations from all parts of the country, that he should be invited to meet a number of working men. I also thought from what I had witnessed in the United States that a friendly message from a meeting of working men would be more acceptable there for various reasons than any number of good wishes from men in the higher ranks of English society. I mentioned the matter to the men—a few of whose names I enclose—for publication or not, as you think fit—and at their request I invited Mr. Johnson, who, thinking with me that a few kindly words spoken to his countrymen by workmen here would have a good effect, most cordially accepted the invitation.

Everything was arranged, the date fixed, an address to Mr. Johnson fully discussed and agreed upon, and a number of tickets sold, when some gentlemen who are in the habit of giving private advice to prominent working men pointed out to some of my friends that they had made a mistake in selecting me as their chairman, because four years ago I had written some letters which they did not approve to the Editor of *The Times*. Although I had since been voted to the chair with only one dissentient, after the merits of three candidates had been freely discussed, I could see, secretary, who showed me one of the letters he had received, that I thought his correspondents were no better than old women, but myself propose that Mr. Odger should preside to prevent any unpleasantness. I did so, and he was accepted. The men who had thus privately driven me from the chair now directed that our meetings should be held at the Reform League offices; at least, I am so entitled to believe, for in spite of my recommendation in favour of another address—150, Strand—which was placed at our disposal, and was in every way a more suitable place, the members of our committee, who are in frequent correspondence with their middle-class advisers, made such a determined opposition that I and my more immediate friends waved the matter, and to the Reform League office we went. Here Mr. Beales appeared on the scene—I may be misinformed, but, as far as I know, uninvited. He walked up and down among us while we were waiting for Mr. Odger's arrival, in a manner which made me think he was embarrassed, and to set him at his ease I said, "Gentlemen, as Mr. Beales has honoured us with his presence, I think he should be invited to take the chair to-night." Mr. Beales did take the chair, and—I trust he will excuse me for saying so—that friendly act is the completed the disorganization which the private letters of his friends had already introduced into our committee. When Mr. Odger had presided the week before he had shown great tact in regulating the discussion, Mr. Beales exhibited none. Members of the Reform League were allowed to say all sorts of silly things, while the chairman sat as grave and patient as if they were talking sense, and, to crown the matter, although he was two or three times reminded that the Press was represented, he delivered a solemn speech in which the only point which I could detect was that the working men of London, whose real representative he (the chairman) was, would do well to cautiously weigh the matter before they conveyed any compliment to Americans through a "tainted medium"—*i. e.*, the American Minister, who had honoured us by accepting our invitation. A foreign gentleman who was present, and called himself "Citizen Something," said he represented some international body of workmen who were of opinion that Mr. Johnson was unworthy to meet them; and—in spite of the substance of your leading article being again and again repeated in argument by myself and others—the members of the Reform League and the foreign gentlemen either could or would not see that there was anything for it but to insult our expected guest. The reports of this meeting had the effect of disgusting every decent man on the committee, and I was on every hand advised to withdraw at once. Feeling, however, that if Mr. Johnson was to be communicated with it had better be done by men who would at least be certain not to go down and shake their fists in his face, I attended one more meeting of the committee, and made one more appeal to the gentlemanly feeling of the minority. It failed, and, not thinking the matter would become so public, I endeavoured to put it in the mildest form consistent with truth, and, if possible, screen even those whose want of decency and want of sense had made them unable to screen themselves. Hence my letter to Mr. Johnson and his reply, which have excited so much comment. The insult has arisen from the backstairs interference of well-meaning men, who, without the responsibility of publicity, direct the tremendous power of the trades' unions. They worried Mr. Roebuck out of Sheffield, although I think he richly deserved it; they have passed a slight upon Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who certainly does not. As for the Reform League, the uneasiness which that body has given a certain class of Englishmen has caused much amusement among those who have all along known the amount of their influence over working men. We were perfectly able to hold our meeting, and have our dinner to Mr. Johnson, but we were not able to insure him against possible annoyance from some of the gentlemen who meet weekly to decide upon the policy of Great Britain.—I am, sir, yours, &c.

Robert Coningsby.

THE QUEEN'S INCOME.

So much nonsense is constantly talked, and such erroneous notions are held, respecting the Queen's income, that it can hardly be considered a work of supererogation to put the precise facts before the public. By an Act passed soon after Her Majesty's accession, in which the Queen waives her right to an interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties and revenues which by her prerogative she might have claimed, the civil list, *i.e.*, her income, is fixed at £385,000 per annum. Many people have an idea that this sum is actually paid to the Queen every year. Such is not the case. The civil list is divided into six classes, to each of which we will briefly refer. Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to Her Majesty for her private use. This amount is £60,000, which is payble in monthly instalments so long as Her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £131,260, is for the payment of the salaries of Her Majesty's household. This business is conducted by an official called the Paymaster of the Household; and when it is considered what a multiplicity of offices there are connected with the Court—from the lord of the bedchamber to the page of the backstairs—it can readily be imagined how easily the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,600, and is for the expenses of the household. Royal house-keeping and royal parties and balls must be kept up on a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mews and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal. The amount of Class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,200 £9,000 is devoted to the payment of what are termed "Royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the royal bounty fund, which are in the gift of the Premier, are generally made to distressed literary men or women, or to the necessitous relations of deceased military or naval officers, or to others who have claims on the Government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments, such, for instance, as the award made to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian despatches from General Napier. The alms, or "Maunday" money, also comes from Class 4, and to the amount of £2,000 are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1,200 is devoted to the payment of pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions, as they fall in through death, are in the gift of the wife of the Prime Minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientifite persons, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000, but by a special clause in the Act before refgrred to, the sum of £1,200 is set apart from the Consolidated Fund in each year of the sovereign's reign for this purpose. The civil list pensions now amount to £17,000, after allowing for deaths. Class 6 may be regarded as a sort of reserve fund. The amount of it is £8,040, and it may be used towards meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.—*Home Paper.*

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

Revenue—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £90,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

Two Millions One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Bombay Branch.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
Medical Officers—Surgeon-Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 a.m.
Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
City Agent—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).
Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.
Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money. Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

For Example.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	3	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE," ON THE 11TH INSTANT. Rs. a.

Dr. Syntax's Three Tours	5 12
Puck on Pegasus	8 8
The Slang Dictionary. New edition	4 12
The Carols of Cockayne	4 8
Pumiana	4 8
The Cornhill Magazine, vol. 18. July-Dec. '68	5 12
Queen Victoria. By McGilchrist	1 8
Felix Holt	2 12
Passages from the Note books of Hawthorne	0 12
Timbs's Historic Nine-pins	4 8
How to Use the Barometer, 1869	0 12
Timykins's Transformations. By Mark Lemon	5 12
The Epicure's Year Book for 1869	5 12
A Political Survey. By Grant Duff	2 0
Punch's Pocket Book for 1869	2 12
Joynson's Mechanic's and Student's Guide	3 12
Life and Perils of a Little Rabbit	2 4
Dickens's Memoirs of Grimaldi	2 4
Lowell's Hydraulic Experiments	40 0
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms	9 8
Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Saxons	3 12
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	8 12
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	6 8
Burgh's The Slide Valve	3 12
Oliver's Railway Curve Tables	9 0
Maryatt's Code of Signals	9 0
Clarke's Objects for the Microscope	2 12
Lankester's Half-Hours with the Microscope	2 0
Ship's Log Books	2 0
Chavasse's advice to a Wife and a Mother.—Each	2 0
Darly Dramas, Parts 1 to 4	3 0
Beattie's Minstrel; Longfellow's Miles Standish; and Milton's Comus.—Each	3 0
The Extra-Ordinary; Xtmas No. of Chambers's Journal	0 8
Naphegyi's Among the Arabs	4 8
Kelly's The Solace of a Solitaire	4 8
British Almanac and Companion for 1869	3 0
A Forecastle Frolic	0 4
Girl of the Period Almanac for 1869	0 4
Once a Year. Xtmas No. of Once a Week	0 12
London after dark	0 12
Legends of King Arthur	0 12
The World at Home	4 8
Berenger's Songs (in French)	3 0
The Guardian Angel	2 12
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade Mecum	7 12

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Madeleine Bertin	2 4
Un Mari dont on se Moque	2 4

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Musical Bijou. Dance Music, by Metzler	0 8
Czerney's Etude de la Velocite	8 0
Hallelujah	0 8
Hayden's The Creation	0 12
Truvelli's Singing Instructor	10 0
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3 0
Bishop's Glees, Parts 1 to 4	1 8
Song.—Sweet Effie Dean. The Fisherman.—Each	1 8
—— When the corn is waving, Annie dear	1 8
—— Hail to thee, sweet summer bird	1 8
—— When Joan's Ale was new	1 0
Quadrilles.—Captain Jinks; and Rage of London.—Each	2 0
Waltzes.—Belle of the Season; and Adeline.—Each	2 0
Galops.—Sardanapalus; Cliquot; and the Courier.—Each	1 8

VALENTINES FOR 1869.

NEW CARTES-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Bombay, 12th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

Discount.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅝ "
3	do.	1/11 7/16 "
2	do.	1/11⅜ "
1	do.	1/11 5/16 "
On demand		1/11¼ "
On Scotland		1/11⅛ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Remittances intended for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARICASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

Head Office.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawer, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,

IRON MERCHANTS.

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.

Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS.—Price, cash, Rupees 4 per 100 large, and 3 per 100 small. Apply to NARROO PAUNCHGUNNYKUR.
No. 10, Hummum Street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship "Canton," a complete assortment of Musical Boxes, from Rs. 6 to 160 Rupees. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
17, Meadow Street, Fort. Watchmaker & Jeweller.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court about to proceed to England

A first-rate double-barrelled Breach Loading Rifle with a case and supply of cartridges, by William Powell & Son.
A single-barrelled Rifle with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.
A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.
The above Gun, Rifles, &c., to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.
Under the Properties of Officer.
1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thomas.
A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Wagonette with Lamps and Shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.
Just Unpacked
A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.
Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.
Just landed.
A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.
And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.
A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Waggonette.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets or Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them new with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, square and Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.
Just Landed.
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen, in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
5th January, 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Remittances intended for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Exchange.

6 months' sight	at Is. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at Is. 11¾d.	"
3 "	at Is. 11 7/16d.	"
2 "	at Is. 11¾d.	"
1 "	at Is. 11 5/16d.	"
On demand	at Is. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at Is. 11 3/16d.	"
Circular Notes	at Is. 11¾d.	"

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ditto.
12	ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

LINDLEY and WARREN

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	" 15 "
Postage Stamps	" 5 "
Cabinet Portraits	" 24 "
Large Groups and Portraits	" 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architectures for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10, each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO

SACHE and MURRAY,

FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

Messrs. SACHE and MURRAY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS and COLOURISTS,

Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy &